

- The number of jobs in BC falls 0.4%; unemployment dips to 7.3% in June
- Building permit values rise 4.3% in May
- Food service and drinking places revenues advance 0.8% in April

Labour Force

- **British Columbia's jobless rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 7.3% (seasonally adjusted) in June.** After four consecutive monthly increases, employment in British Columbia slipped 0.4% in June. A sharp drop (-4.6%) in the number of people who were self-employed was the primary reason for the decline.

The province's unemployment rate was down 0.3 percentage points to 7.3% because of a contraction in the size of the labour force (-0.7%) as opposed to improved labour market conditions.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Employment in the province's goods-producing sector slumped 1.9% (seasonally adjusted) in June after job growth stalled in the previous month.** Manufacturing (-4.2%) posted the most significant drop while declines in agriculture (-3.3%) and construction (-1.4%) also contributed to the decrease in the goods sector.

The number of service sector jobs remained virtually unchanged. Employment gains in public administration (+7.7%), information, culture & recreation (+5.1%) and accommodation & food services (+1.6%) offset declines in the number of people working in health care (-2.9%), education (-2.6%) and professional, scientific & technical services (-2.3%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **At the regional level, jobless rates (unadjusted 3-month moving average) ranged from 4.0% in Northeast to 8.3% in Kootenay.**

North Coast/Nechako posted a second straight double-digit increase in employment (+11.9%) in June while gains in other regions including Mainland/Southwest (+2.2%), Northeast (+1.6%), Thompson-Okanagan (+0.9%) and Kootenay (+0.3%) were comparatively modest. Employment was lower in Vancouver Island/Coast (-3.8%) and Cariboo (-2.3%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **At the national level, employment rose (+0.2% seasonally adjusted) for a third straight month in June.** However, a similar increase in the labour force (+0.2%) left Canada's unemployment rate unchanged at 7.4%. Alberta (+1.1%), Nova Scotia (+0.8%), Ontario (+0.6%) and PEI (+0.4%) all posted increases in employment.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **The value of building permits issued by municipalities in British Columbia climbed 4.3% (seasonally adjusted) in May.** All of the increase registered in May was due to a surge in intentions in the non-residential sector (+45.8%). The value of residential permits slumped 14.4% during the month.

Nationally, the value of building permits jumped 20.9% in May. Substantial gains were made in Manitoba (+53.9%), Quebec (+45.8%) and Alberta (+22.7%), while Nova Scotia was the only province to register a decline (-10.1%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Did you know...

Less than half of British Columbians agree that the monarchy should end after Queen Elizabeth's reign, and most (74%) say that the new Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will keep the monarchy relevant to Canadians.

Data Source: Ipsos Canada

- **Year-to-date, building intentions were up 1.4% in May.** North Coast (+307.3%) saw the largest growth, by far. However, gains were also recorded in Mainland/Southwest (+14.6%) and Northeast (+6.0%). Cariboo (-14.7%), Vancouver Island/Coast (-20.3%), Thompson-Okanagan (-23.4%), Kootenay (-23.8%), and Nechako (-53.1%) all registered declines in permit values.

Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

- **Sales at British Columbia's food service and drinking places advanced 0.8% (seasonally adjusted) in April.** Nationally, industry revenues inched 0.6% higher in April with much of the growth due to an increase (+0.7%) in sales by limited-service restaurants. Six provinces posted higher sales, with the largest gains being in Ontario (+1.1%), Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and BC (+0.8%). Newfoundland and Labrador (-4.1%) registered the largest monthly decline in April.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Voting

- **Nearly one-quarter (24%) of eligible British Columbians who did not cast a ballot in the most recent federal election reported that they were "too busy" to vote.** Another 23% of eligible non-voters said that they were simply "not interested".¹ Roughly one-eighth (12%) of those who did not vote were out of town, 9% said that illness or disability prevented them from voting, while 8% said that they simply did not like the candidates or the issues.

Nationally, 28% of eligible voters that did not vote reported that they were "not interested". This figure ranged from 35% in Quebec to 23% in BC. Men (29%) were more likely than women (26%) to abstain from voting because they were "not interested". Conversely, fe-

male (11%) non-voters were more likely than males (6%) to indicate that illness or disability was their reason for not casting a ballot.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Education

- **Higher reading proficiency at age 15 was correlated with higher levels of educational attainment and income by age of 25.** Those scoring lowest in reading (less than 3 on a 5-point scale) were almost twice as likely (54%) to end their education at the high school level or less than those with the highest scores (23%). Average income was also lower for those scoring poorly in reading (\$39,902), compared to those with an average (\$42,580) or a high score (\$44,155).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Underground Economy

- **Between 1992 and 2008, the underground economy in Canada expanded at a slower pace (+90%) than the economy as a whole (+128%).** In 2008, the sectors that most significantly contributed to the underground economy were construction (30%), retail trade (16%) and accommodation & food services (12%). The underground economy consists of market-based activities that are not directly measured because of their concealed or informal nature.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Nation

- **Canada's real gross domestic product (GDP) remained virtually unchanged in April following a 0.3% expansion a month earlier.** Growth in both the goods-producing and services sectors was flat during the month. The most significant increase was registered in mining and oil & gas (+1.0%), followed by retail trade (+0.5%) and education (+0.3%). However, these gains were offset by declines in manufacturing (-0.7%) and wholesale trade (-0.5%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

¹ The term "too busy" includes having obligations or conflicts related to family, work or school. The term "not interested" also includes those that feel their vote would not make a difference.

Infoline Issue: 11-27

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Education and Health – An Analysis of Regions of British Columbia: Part 1 – Interior Health

Research has shown that the health and well-being of individuals is closely associated with their educational levels. Education is considered to be important since it also determines the level of employment and income of individuals. Research in Canada, United States, and other countries supports the findings that lower education leads to lower levels of general health resulting in lower levels of life expectancy and higher incidence of hospitalization and mortality from a number of diseases and conditions. Furthermore, those with lower levels of education are less likely to exercise, eat well, and practice preventive care.

(Mustard et al., 1997; Cutler, & Lleres-Muney, 2006)

This report will be the first of a series which will examine selected education and health indicators from the BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles and Indicator Program for each health authority and their corresponding health service delivery areas (HSDAs) and local health areas (LHAs) in the province. A comparative analysis between health authorities and BC in general will also be included. This report will concentrate on Interior Health. For a complete list of other health authority profiles and other geographic areas please see

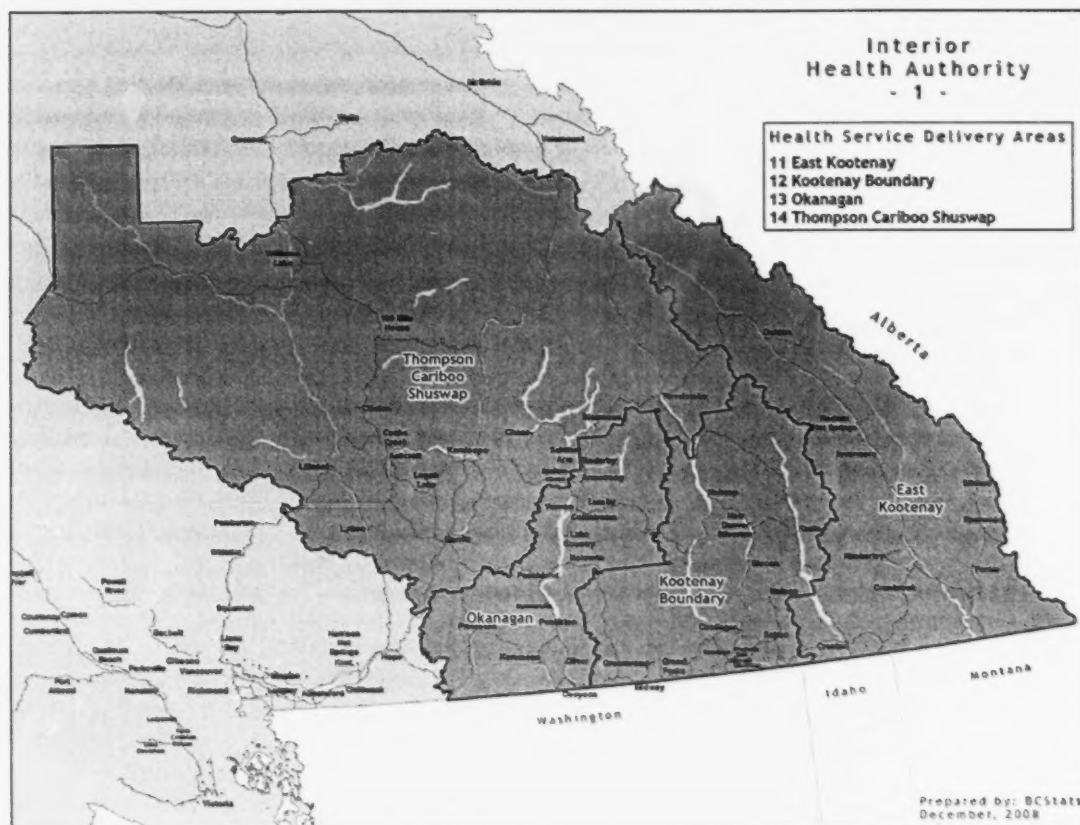
<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp>

Interior

Interior Health covers approximately 238,000 square kilometres (25.7% of the total BC). The Health Authority is divided into four HSDAs: East Kootenay, Kootenay Boundary, Okanagan, and Thompson Cariboo Shuswap. Each of these

HSDAs includes a number of smaller communities called Local Health Areas (LHAs). A complete list of these LHAs in Interior is provided in the following table.

Interior Health			
East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	Okanagan	Thompson Cariboo Shuswap
Fernie	Kootenay Lake	South Okanagan	Revelstoke
Cranbrook	Nelson	Penticton	Salmon Arm
Kimberley	Castlegar	Keremeos	Kamloops
Windermere	Arrow Lakes	Princeton	100 Mile House
Creston	Trail	Armstrong-Spallumcheen	North Thompson
Golden	Grand Forks	Vernon	Cariboo-Chilcotin
	Kettle Valley	Central Okanagan	Lillooet
		Summerland	South Cariboo
		Enderby	Merritt



Profile

Close to 735,000 people (16.2% of total BC population) live in Interior. The highest percentage of population resides in cities of Kelowna, Kamloops, Vernon, and Penticton. Over half of the population of Interior (54%) is between ages of 25 and 64 and close to 19 percent of the population is over 65 years of age. Around 18 percent of the population is under 18 years of age. According to 2006 census, 4.0 percent of the population in Interior identified themselves as visible minorities while 6.7 percent of the population considered themselves to be Aboriginal. From 2007 to 2009, 5,121 new immigrants arrived in Interior (4.1%

of total BC Immigrant arrivals). Nearly 66 percent of the immigrant population in Interior was between 25 and 64 years of age with 22 percent being under 18 years of age.

Education

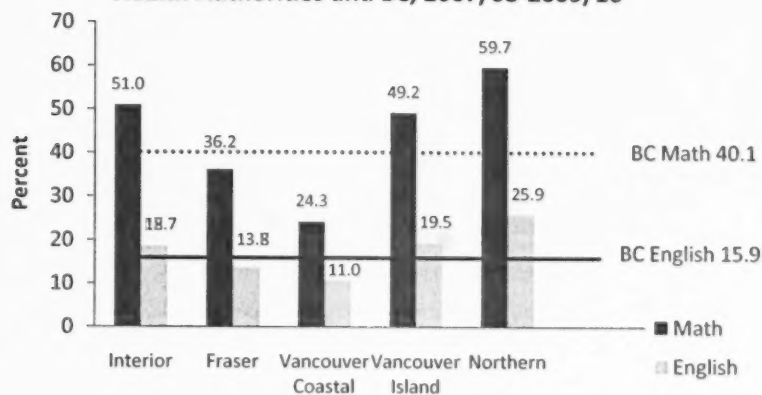
Provincial Exams

Between 2007/08-2009/10, a little over half of all grade 10 students in Interior did not complete their math provincial exams and close to 19 percent of the students did not complete their English provincial exams. Both these rates were

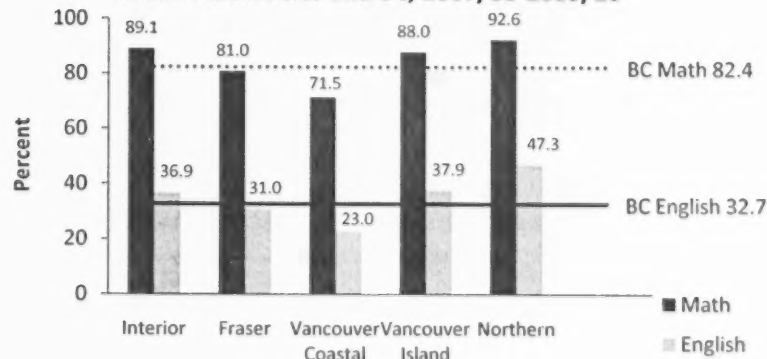
above provincial rates of 40.1 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. The same pattern was also true for Grade 12 provincial exams with 89.1 percent of students not completing their math exams and 36.9 percent of students not completing their English exams. The non-completion rates for BC for these exams were 82.4 and 32.7 percent respectively. Of the four HSDAs in Interior, East Kootenay had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 Math exams (56.3 percent) while Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the highest non-completion rate for Grade 10 English exams (24.5 percent). These rates were higher than the

Interior average and significantly higher than the provincial average. East Kootenay and Thompson Cariboo Shuswap also had the highest non-completion rates for Grade 12 Math and English exams. Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the highest non-completion rates for Grade 12 Math and English at 93.0 and 45.4 respectively while East Kootenay was not far behind at 92.4 and 39.8 percent respectively. As with the Grade 10 exams, these rates were significantly higher than the provincial average of 82.4 and 32.7 percents respectively.

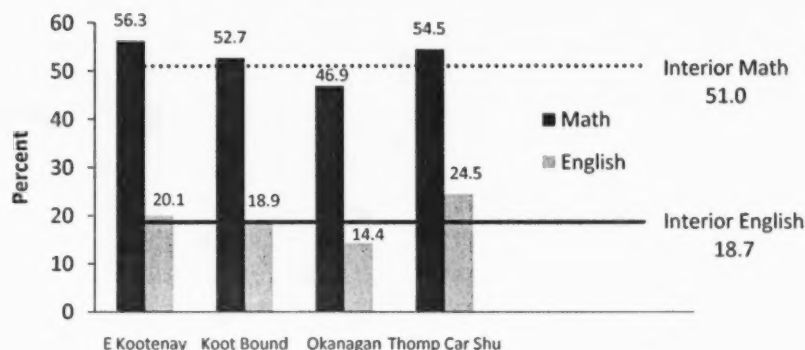
Grade 10 Provincial Exam Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



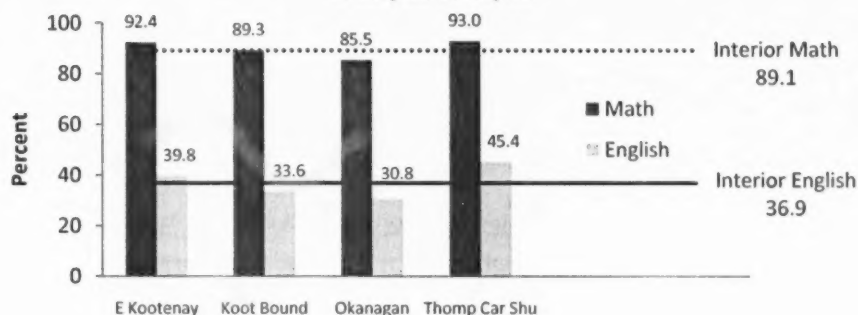
Grade 12 Provincial Exams Non-Completion Rates, Health Authorities and BC, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 10 Provincial Exam Non-Completion Rates, Interior Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10



Grade 12 Provincial Exam Non-Completion Rates, Interior Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2007/08-2009/10

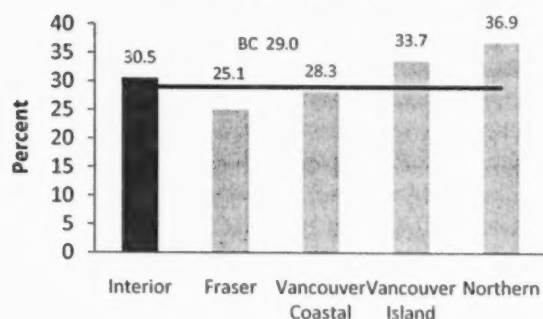


High School Graduation

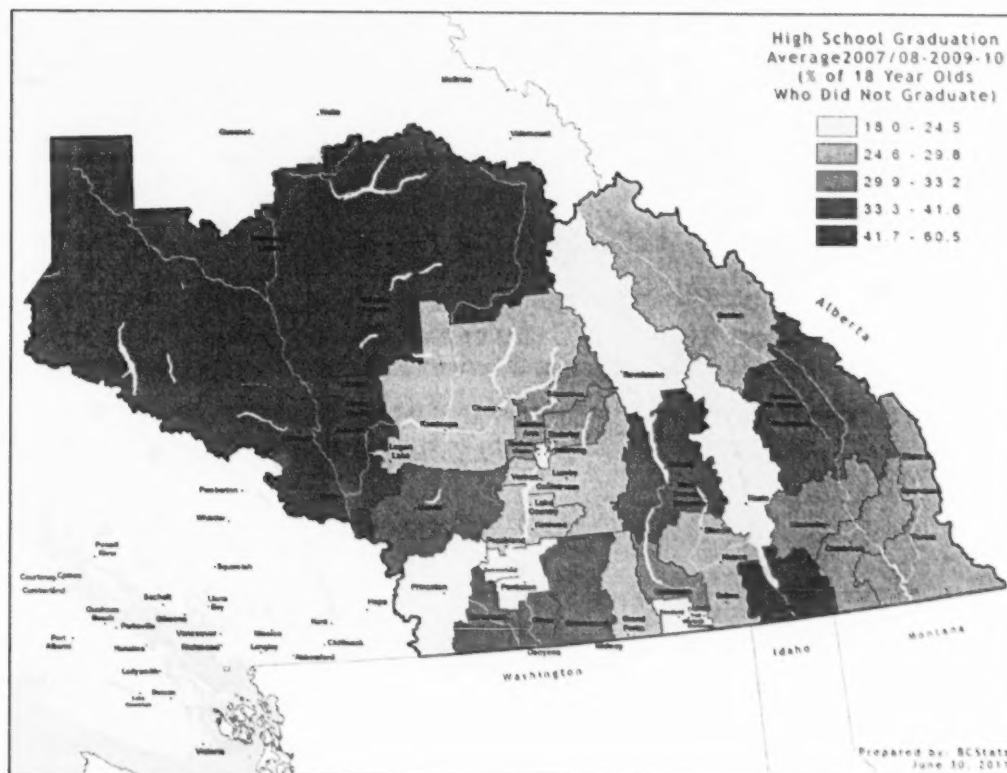
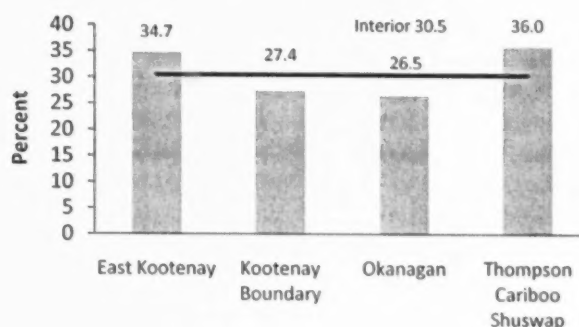
Between 2007/2008-2009/2010, nearly 31 percent of 18-year-olds in Interior did not graduate from high school. The rate for BC for the same period was 29.0 percent. Of the four HSDAs in Interior, Thompson Cariboo Shuswap and East Kootenay had the highest non-graduation rates (36.0 and 34.7 percent respectively) which were considerably higher

that the Interior average (30.5 percent) and the provincial average (29.0 percent). The map of LHAs also shows that nearly all LHAs in Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the highest rates of non-graduation. East Kootenay also has many areas with non-graduation rates that were above provincial average.

Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from High School, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2007/08-2009/10



Percent of 18-year-olds who did not graduate from High School, Interior Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2007/08-2009/10

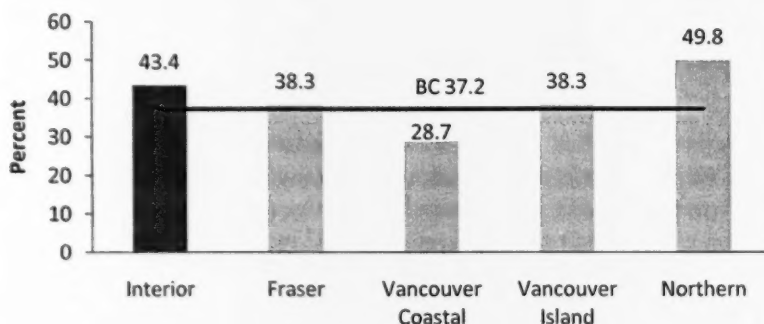


Post-Secondary Education

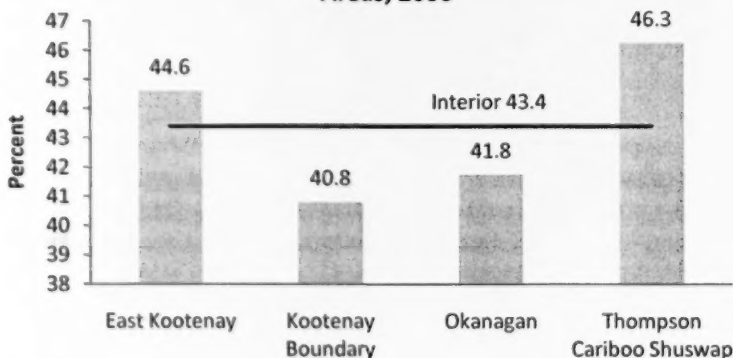
Based on 2006 Census, 43.4 percent of the population between 25-54 years of age in Interior did not have post-secondary credentials. This rate was significantly higher than the provincial rate of 37.2 percent and was also the second highest rate amongst all health authorities in the province.

Among the HSDAs in Interior, Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the highest rate of population (age 25-54) with no post-secondary credentials at 46.3 percent with East Kootenay not far behind at 44.6 percent. These rates were both higher than the Interior and the total provincial rates.

Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Health Authorities and BC, 2006



Percent of Population 25-54 without Post-Secondary Credentials, Interior and its Health Service Delivery Areas, 2006



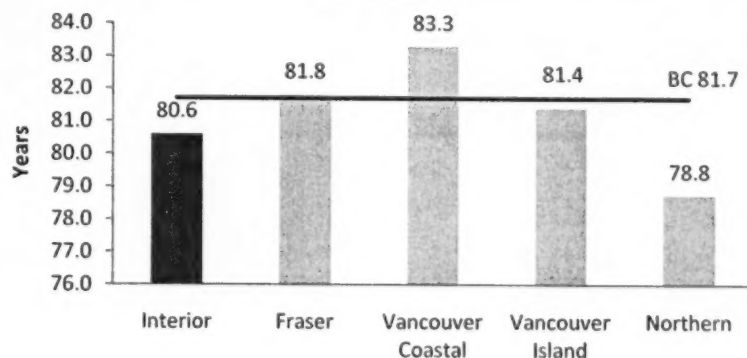
Health

Life Expectancy

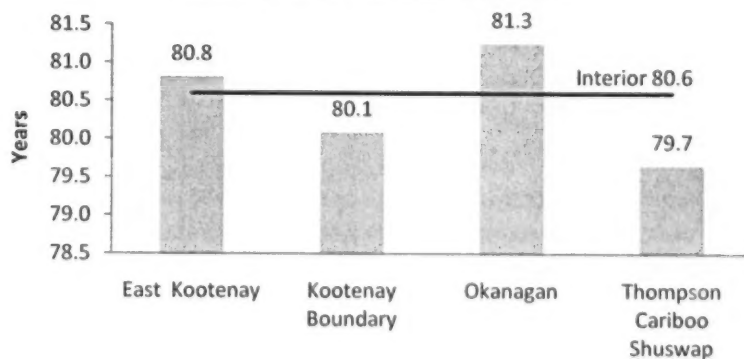
The 5-year average life expectancy for 2006-2010 was 80.6 years in Interior Health. Compared to other health authorities, Interior had the second lowest life expectancy in the province. The BC average for the same years was

81.7 years. Of all the HSDAs in Interior, Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the lowest life expectancy at 79.7 years and Okanagan had the highest at 81.3 years.

Life Expectancy, Health Authorities and BC, Average 2006-2010



Life Expectancy, Interior Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas, Average 2006-2010

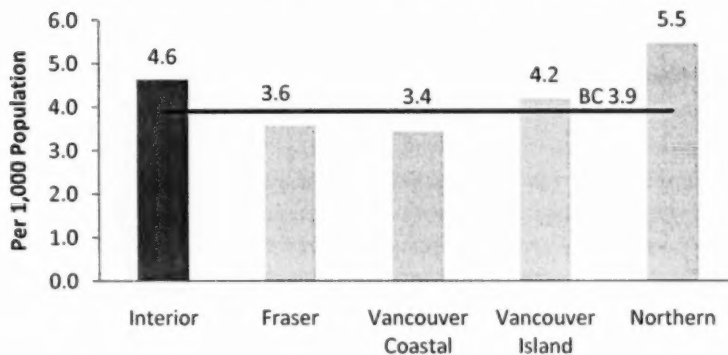


Potential Years of Life Lost

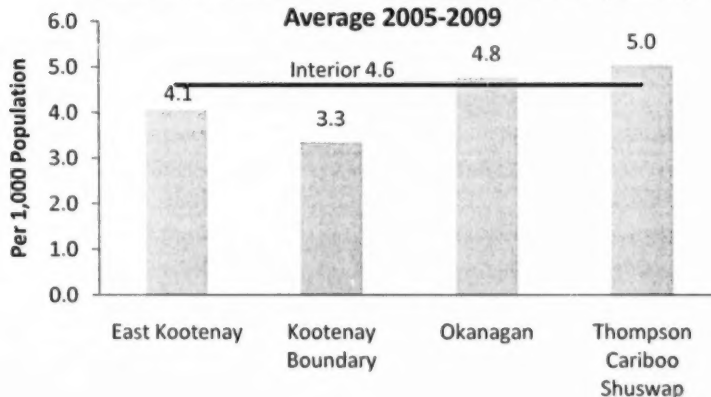
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) refers to the number of years of life lost before an individual reaches a specified age (75 years). The 5-year average rate of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides was higher in Interior compared to the overall BC average (4.6 and 3.0 per 1,000 respectively). Of the four HSDAs, Thompson Cariboo Shuswap had the

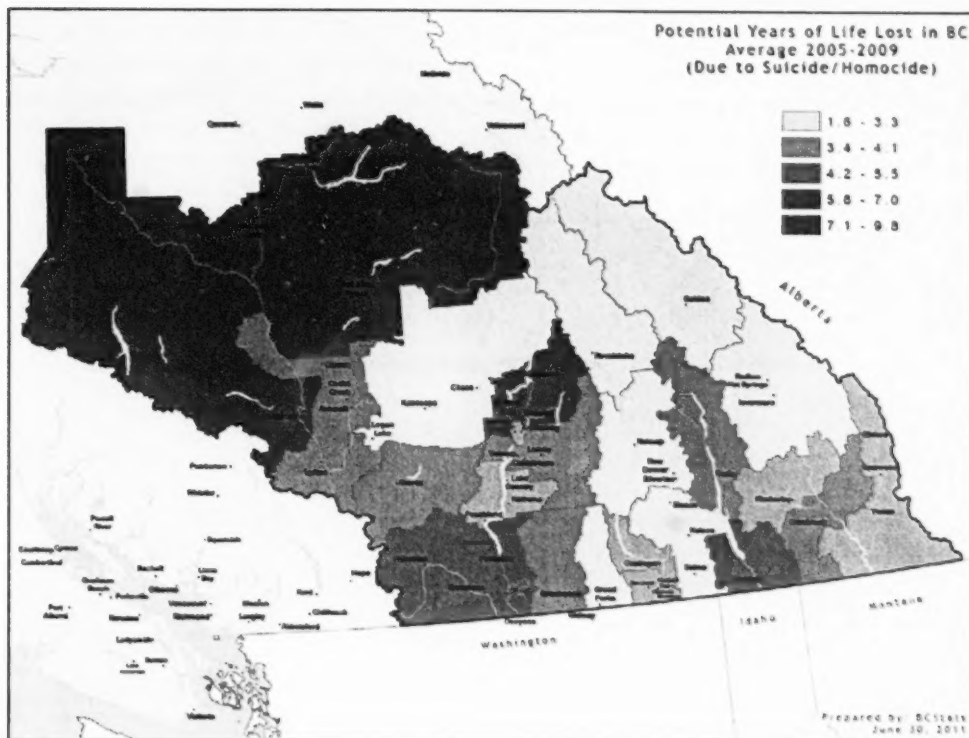
highest PYLL rate due to homicides and suicides at 5.0 per 1,000. This rate was higher than Interior and the provincial average. The map of LHAs also illustrates that a significant number of LHAs with high rates of PYLLs due to homicides and suicides are located in Thompson Cariboo Shuswap.

**Potential Years of Life Lost Due to Homicide/Suicide,
Health Authorities and BC, Average 2005-2009**



**Potential Years of Life Lost Due to Homicide/Suicide ,
Interior Health and its Health Service Delivery Areas,
Average 2005-2009**



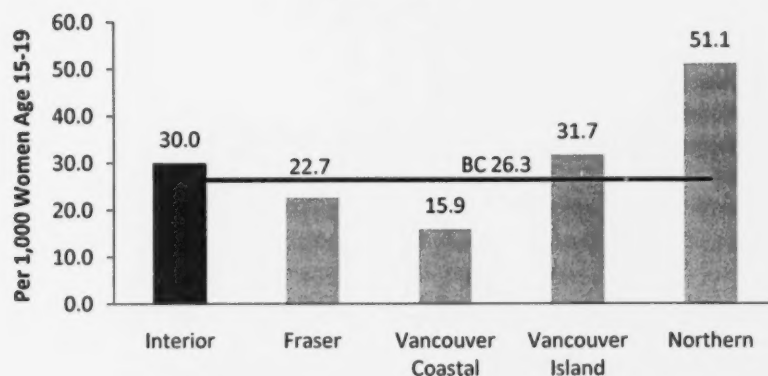


Teen Pregnancy

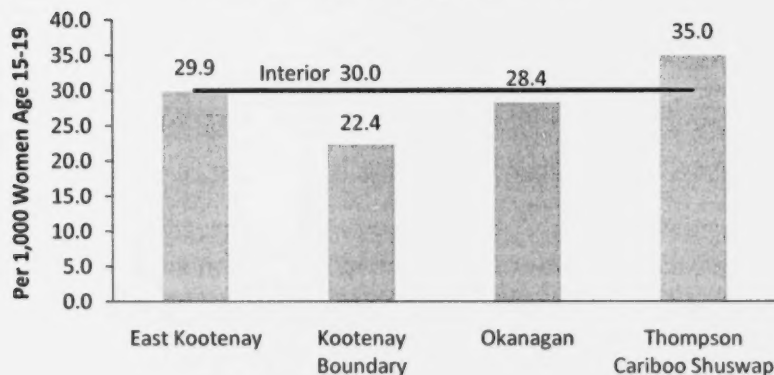
Teen Pregnancy refers to births given by mothers who are between ages of 15 and 19. Teen pregnancies are unplanned and can negatively impact the health and well-being of the mother and child during pregnancy, at birth, and later on in life. The 3-year average of teen pregnancies for

2007-2009 was higher in Interior compared to the overall rate in BC (30.0 and 26.3 per 1,000 respectively). As with other previous indicators, the two HSDAs with the highest teen pregnancies were Thompson Cariboo Shuswap (35.0 per 1,000) and East Kootenay (29.9 per 1,000). Both these rates were higher than the BC average (26.3 per 1,000).

**Teen Pregnancies, Health Authorities and BC, Average
2007-2009**



**Teen Pregnancies, Interior Health and its Health Service
Delivery Areas , Average 2007-2009**



Conclusion

A number of research studies in Canada, United States and other countries have shown a close association between educational attainments and health. The study of selected education and health indicators in Interior Health showed that areas with lower levels of provincial exam com-

pletions, graduation rates, and post-secondary credentials also had lower life expectancy, higher PYLLs due to homicide/suicide and higher rates of teen pregnancies. Further study and research is needed to determine the causes of such disparities.



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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)		% change on one year ago
	Apr 1/2011	
BC	4,563.3	1.1
Canada	34,349.2	1.1
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 4)		% change on one year ago
(BC - at market prices)	2009	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$ millions)	191,006	-3.4
GDP (\$ 2002 millions)	161,851	-1.8
GDP (\$ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)	36,287	-3.5
Personal Disposable Income (\$ 2002 per Capita)	25,374	-1.9
TRADE (\$ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Apr 2011	3,174	-0.9
Merchandise Exports - Apr 2011	2,422	-9.1
Retail Sales - Apr 2011	4,959	1.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		% change on one year ago
(all items - May 2011)		12-month avg % change
BC	3.1	2.1
Vancouver	3.0	2.3
Victoria	3.0	1.9
Canada	3.7	2.3
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on prev. month
(seasonally adjusted)	Jun 2011	
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	-9.4	
Labour Force - BC	2,446.1	-0.7
Employed - BC	2,268.7	-0.4
Unemployed - BC	177.5	-4.7
	May 2011	
Unemployment Rate - BC (percent)	7.3	7.6
Unemployment Rate - Canada (percent)	7.4	7.4
INTEREST RATES (percent)		
	Jul 6/2011	Jul 7/2010
Prime Business Rate	3.00	2.50
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.60	3.50
- 5 year	5.54	5.79
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE		
	Jul 6/2011	Jul 7/2010
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn \$ per US \$	0.9657	1.0527
(closing rate) US \$ per Cdn \$	1.0356	0.9544
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on one year ago
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jun 2011	
BC	839.42	0.9
Canada	834.53	2.4
SOURCES:		
Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada		
Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics		
For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca		

Socio-Economic Profiles 2010

The 2010 Socio-Economic Profiles are now available. These profiles present data in tables and charts on population, economic hardship, labour market, education, crime, health and risk factors for children and youth. Some special regions and the Indices should be available by the end of June.

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/choose.asp>

2010 BC Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey Summary Report

The 2010 Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey was conducted with former students who completed the final year of their apprenticeship training in a B.C. post-secondary institution between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. Approximately six months later, from January to April of 2010, 2,750 former students from 29 institutions (14 public and 15 private) participated in survey telephone interviews - the gross response rate was 56 percent. For more information on BC Student Outcomes, visit [BC Student Outcomes](http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/outcomes)

http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Libraries/APPSO_Reports/2010_Apprenticeship_Report_pdf.pdf

File Finder

BC Stats powerful new tool to find small area data on the web site. Users can filter on an area type or a specific location, time period, product, and subject. The File Finder app is still very much under development and only a few products have been linked into it as yet, but it is already quite useful so we decided to share it with you.

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/filefinder.asp>

Released this week by BC Stats

- Labour Force Statistics, June 2011
- Earnings & Employment Trends, June 2011

Next week

- Exports, May 2011